THE [*Numb.* 877.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the lateſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *February* 25, 1762.

Mr. *GREEN*,

THE Paper you publiſhed in your Gazette, N°. 875, addreſſed *to the Public*, for their Aſſiſtance towards making *Patowmack* River navigable for ſmall Craft, occaſions you this Trouble, which you may publiſh when it ſuits you.

I hope the Gentlemen whoſe Names are there mentioned, will not conſider what I ſay, in the Light of thwarting their Deſign, or to prevent the Public from giving Attention to what they propoſe: They will allow, that ſuch extenſive Views in the moſt opulent Nations, are ſlow in their Progreſs, and generally are canvaſſed for many Years before any Steps are taken to carry them into Execution; and that this is not leſs owing to the general Indolence of Mankind to every Thing in which they are not immediately intereſted, than to the different Means propoſed by different Perſons, who have the very ſame End in View. However, from theſe different Ways of thinking, if communicated with Candour and Decency, the Public are enabled to judge of the proper Steps that ought to be taken, by which many Inconveniencies are prevented, which are often overlooked by thoſe, who, with Sanguineneſs, engage in a favourite Project; and as this is but in its Infancy, as I underſtand they have yet had no Meeting, and learn that ſome of thoſe mentioned, knew nothing of the Deſign (owing, I ſuppoſe, to the Diſtance they live from each other) 'til they ſaw their Names in your Paper, I hope they will rather conſider what is now offered as Hints for their Conſideration, which may induce ſome of them, who are beſt acquainted with the River, to give the Public a more thorough Knowledge of the Obſtacles to the preſent Navigation, with what they think practicable, and an Eſtimate of the Expence.

The Expediency of taking ſome Steps to reap the Advantage of ſuch a long inland Water-Carriage, has been long talked of, in *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and *Penſylvania*, by thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the River, and as theſe laſt well know how to come in for a Share of the Advantage that would reſult from ſuch a Saving in Carriage, it's not to be doubted but that if any Plan could be propoſed, that promiſed Succeſs in the Execution, they would not be behind the other two Governments in encouraging it. Their Opulence, the compact Manner their trading Men live, and the Eaſe with which they can communicate their Opinions and Aſſiſtance to each other, will perhaps enable them to form a better Judgment of what is practicable, than probably can be done by any Set of Men in the other two Governments, and will ſecure to them the greateſt Share of all the lucrative Branches of the *Ohio* Trade for many Years to come.

Since-General *Braddock*'s Expedition, it's now pretty well known that Canoes with Loads from 27 C.wt. to 40 C.wt. can paſs from *Conococheague* to Fort *Cumberland* (about 80 Miles Land-Carriage) at all Times of the Year, except in a few Months of the greateſt Drought, tho' it was imagined, that if they could have been perſuaded to ſaw their Canoes Lengthways, and to have put in a Middle-piece with Knees, they might have carried a great Deal more, without increaſing their Draught of Water; and the *Ohio* Company's Battoe, with nine Tons, went frequently to the *Old-Town* when the Water was raiſed any Thing by the Rain: Two Men could by Setting-Poles carry up a Load with Canoes in four or five Days, and return in Two, tho' the Diſtance by Water, from the Turnings of the River in it's Paſſage through the Mountains, is much greater than by Land; they received 15/6 *per Cent.* for Carriage, and what was carried in Waggons by Land at the ſame Time coſt from 12/6 to 15*l.* *per Cent.* for, from the Steepneſs and Badneſs of the Road (which was made barely Paſſable at an immenſe Expence of Labour to the Soldiers) they could not, on an Average, carry more than 15 or 16 C.wt. and ſeldom or never ſo much.

It's alſo now generally known, that the Navigation downwards (about 70 Miles by Land) from *Conococheague* to *Seneca* Falls, within 20 Miles Land-Carriage of the Shipping at *Rock-Creek*, is equally good or rather better, excepting a Rift of Rocks known by the Name of the *Shenandore* Falls, which lie about 20 Miles by Land, and 30 by Water, below the Mouth of *Conococheague*. Theſe Rapids are ſaid not to interrupt the Navigation for more than Half a Mile, or at moſt Three-Quarters, and have for ſome Time been repreſented as the only Impediment to the Navigation of ſmall Craft from thence to *Seneca*, not but that both upwards and downwards from *Conococheague*, there are many Rifts which might be much mended, as ſingle Rocks often ſtand in the Middle of the beſt Water, which makes the ſafe Paſſage of Craft tickliſh, particularly down Stream when the Water is low, and has ſuch a Deſcent as to give it any conſiderable Degree of Rapidity.

However, on the Whole, it may be ſaid in Favour of *Patowmack*, that there is no other River on this Side the Continent, that runs ſuch a Diſtance ſo much on a Level, and conſequently with ſuch a gentle Current, and that has Occaſion for ſo few Portages as Two. But may one ſuggeſt, without giving Offence, that the Expence of making the Water-Carriage ſo eligible as to bring it into common Uſe, ſeems too heavy for private Subſcription, and that if a Sum of Money could be raiſed, the Application of it in ſome Caſes might even happen to be detrimental to the Navigation, for theſe Rifts of Rocks are Locks formed by Nature that contribute to the gentle Current and Depth of Water many Miles above them, and unleſs great Care and Exactneſs is uſed in taking the Level and Depth of Water from the lower Part of theſe Rifts to the Diſtance of many Miles above, before any Work is done; the Removal of one of theſe Bars (which perhaps may in ſome Places be done at a ſmall Expence) may raiſe a Ridge of Rocks and Rapids for many Miles upwards, and altho' it's not to be ſuppos'd that any Step would be taken with Regard to any particular Rift without uſing this Precaution, yet from clearing away one Rift and then another, even with that Precaution, it would be impoſſible to tell, from theſe partial Levels, what Effect it might have on the Water of the whole River, without having firſt taken a Survey of the Level, Depth, Breadth, and every Diſtance of Rifts, from the Tide Water at the Warehouſes on the *Virginia* Side, ſituate at the Bottom of the lower Falls, to Fort *Cumberland*; for whenever you open a free Paſſage to Water, by removing every Obſtacle to it's Courſe, you add to it's Rapidity, and diminiſh it's Depth in Proportion to the Outlet you give it. Or, to make what I mean more familiar to every Reader, they may recollect their having ſeen large Ditches brimful of ſtanding Water on Grounds that lie nearly level, from the Currents being ſtopt in the loweſt Part, or perhaps in it's whole Courſe, from what ſinks from the ſtanding Water; but begin to clear it away at the lower End, and the whole Water to the fartheſt Part is in Motion, and by going over it once or twice to widen and deepen thoſe Places where the Water has any Current, the whole Water will be emptied out, and the Current, according to its Supplies, will run with an equal Pace through the whole Length of the Ditch, that is, it will acquire a Velocity or Quickneſs in its Motion that will diſcharge the Water as faſt as the Springs or Rains ſupply it, tho' perhaps that Current will not ſwim a Chip where formerly you might have carried a loaded Canoe. Stop up the lower Part again, and the Springs [illegible] will again fill the Ditch, which becomes a Lock in Miniature, on which you may again float a Canoe.

To apply this to *Patowmack* River; The Great Falls are ſuppoſed to be about 30 perpendicular Feet, from the Surface of the Water below when the River is loweſt, to the upper Surface of the Water where the ſtrong Current begins above; below theſe to Tide Water, there is a long Riſt known by the Name of the Lower Falls, and ſuppoſe their Deſcent 15 Feet more to the loweſt Ebb, then ſuppoſe the Riſe from the Surface of the Water at the upper Falls to the upper Surface of the Water at the higheſt Part of *Seneca* Falls, is Five Feet. Let the Rocks that obſtruct the Navigation be ſuppos'd cleared away in any Line of Direction, there ſtill would be a Deſcent of 50 Feet, which in ſuch a ſmall Diſtance, may give the Water ſuch a Rapidity as would render it equally unfit for Navigation as it is at preſent. Even imagine it cleared away to the upper part of *Seneca* Falls on a Level with the Tide Water, there would ſtill be a perpendicular Fall of 50 Feet at that Place, and a neceſſity for a Portage from the beginning of the Rapids above to where they end below. But as neither of theſe could be effected with the Wealth and Labour of Nations for Ages, yet as the Difference of the Level from the Great Falls to the upper Part of *Seneca* Falls, is ſuppos'd to be only 5 Feet, and the River at the Great Falls is there confined by high Lands to a narrow Channel, ſuppoſe Rocks could be rolled in that would Stop the Water at that Place in its Courſe ſo much as to raiſe it Seven Feet higher than it is at preſent, the Conſequence would clearly be a Depth of nearly Two Feet Water more on the upper Part of *Seneca* Falls than you have there at preſent; or in other Words, there would be no Fall at *Seneca*, and as the River is very level from thence for a great way upwards, that Back Water would extend upwards, and deepen the River to a conſiderable Diſtance.

I only ſuppoſe this, that the Reader may apply it to what I am going to ſay in Regard to the *Shenandore* Falls, as there was formerly a Subſcription by private Perſons, and an Attempt made to render them navigable; for, ſuppoſe the Level from the upper Part of them to Fort *Cumberland* ſhould not exceed Five Feet, as in the caſe before ſuppos'd, would it not be more eligible to raiſe the Water there Seven Feet higher than it is at preſent, for the additional Depth of Water gain'd all the Way up, would far counterballance the Expence of a Portage at theſe Falls, and the Expence of ſuch a tumbling Dam acroſs *Patowmack* that no Freſh could carry away, would be infinitely ſhort of any Attempt to blow them. But ſuppoſe that nothing of either Sort is done to theſe Falls, the Expence of Warehouſes at the upper and lower Parts either on the *Virginia* or *Maryland* Side, (where they can be ſafeſt from the very high Floods that happen every Six or Seven Years in *Patowmack*, with the Expence of clearing a good Waggon Road, and ſupporting a Team for the Portage from one Houſe to the other at low ſettled Rates) might eaſily be aſcertained, and ſeems more within the Reach of private Perſons than any other Attempt, and perhaps, if ſome Encouragement were added to leſſen the Expence of the Navigation both above and below the *Shenandore* Falls, and from *Seneca* to the Shipping, it might have a good Effect, and induce People to try that Method of Carriage; for many Difficulties ariſe in every Thing of that Sort from the Want of Uſage, of Reſolution and Endeavour to ſurmount them; for the Navigation upwards from *Conococheague* to Fort *Cumberland*, was generally eſteemed more difficult before General *Braddock* marched out than it was found to be on Trial, when the conſtant Employ they then had, and the Ready Money they Received, encouraged many People of Induſtry, who had been uſed to Labour, to fall into that Way of Buſineſs.

But, tho' the whole that is already ſuppoſed, tends only to ſhew the Neceſſity of a Survey of *Patowmack* from Tide Water to Fort *Cumberland*, with its Level, Depth and Diſtances of the Rifts, as the firſt Step; yet I fear it could not be done by private Perſons ſo as to come properly authenticated to the Public; for, it's not eaſy for private Men to acquit themſelves from being charg'd with Biaſs and Intereſt; but as the Sum neceſſary to make the Survey, with the Care requiſite in ſuch an important Affair, would be very conſiderable, and more than can be ſuppos'd could be raiſed by private Subſcription, if private Perſons would but take the Trouble to place their Knowledge of *Patowmack* in ſuch a Light to the Governments of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and *Penſylvania*, as might induce either of them to raiſe the Sum requiſite, they would thereby render an eminent Piece of Service to the Public. And the Government, at whoſe Expence the Survey was made, would eſtabliſh for themſelves an indelible Mark of their Public Spirit. That Government would then apply, and probably obtain, Engineers to undertake it, who had gained an eſtabliſhed Character in *Britain* for Integrity and Ability in their Profeſſion. They would take the Level, Depth and Diſtance of every Part from Tide Water to Fort *Cumberland*. They would on the Spot calculate the Expence of removing every Obſtruction, and remark the Poſſibility or Impoſſibility of effecting it at any particular Place, with its Effects on the Water of the whole River. They would, on comparing the different Levels, and different Depths of the whole, at different Stages, with their Remarks on the adjacent Banks and Breadth of the River, ſhew at what Places it would be prudent either to remove Rifts, or eſtabliſh Portages. Their Report would gain Credit and Weight in *Britain*, and if it was Practicable, at any reaſonable Expence, it's not improbable but in Time it might come under the Conſideration of a *Britiſh* Parliament, as it would not only contribute to haſten the Returns to the Mother Country of the immenſe Sums they have expended to ſecure the Poſſeſſion and Trade of the *Ohio*, but would contribute much to the ſpeedy Settlement of that extenſive Country, and alſo enable them to ſupply the numerous Nations of *Indians* at a cheaper Rate with the Manufactures of *Britain*, than could hitherto be done, or can be done, by the long Navigation, and numerous Portages, either from *St. Lawrence*, or by *Oſwego* from *New-York*, which perhaps may be thought the beſt Security *Britain* can take, or they give, for their future Friendſhip to her Colonies.

I am, SIR, *Yours*, &c. C. D.

By the GENERAL WALL Packet-Boat, Captain EYRE, arrived at *New-York* from *Falmouth*, which he left the 18th of *December*, we have the following Advices.

MAGDEBOURG, November 13.

WE have been for ſome Time very uneaſy about the Fate of Colberg; but our Fears are now in a great Meaſure diſſipated.

The King of Pruſſia foreſeeing, at the Beginning of the Campaign, that the Ruſſians would employ their utmoſt Efforts to make themſelves Maſters of that important Place, detached Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, with 12,000 Men, to cover it. This Prince cauſed very ſtrong Entrenchments to be made by General Thadden, an able Engineer, which ſurrounded the Town from the Baltic Sea to the River of Perſante, and from thence to the other Side of that Sea.

In theſe Intrenchments the Prince of Wirtemberg hath maintained his Ground againſt the united Efforts of the Ruſſian and Swediſh Fleets, and a Body of 25,000 Ruſſians, under the Command of General Romanzof, which during all that Time blocked up the Town. The different Aſſaults made from Time to Time by that General, have been always repelled with Loſs, and eſpecially that of the 19th of September, which coſt the Ruſſians near 3000 Men.

In the End of September, the King of Pruſſia detached General Platen with 10,000 Men, to the Relief of Colberg. This General arrived there on the 3d of October, after making, on his March, 2000 Priſoners, and deſtroying almoſt all the Ruſſian Magazines in Poland. But this very Circumſtance, of cutting off the Enemy's Proviſions, perhaps alſo the News of the taking of Schweidnitz, joined to the poſitive Orders of the Court of Ruſſia, to reduce Colberg, coſt what it would, determined Field Marſhal Butterlin to march thither, with his whole Army, by the Way of the New Marche and Pomerania.

As the Communication between Colberg and Stettin, after the Arrival of ſuch a large Army, was no longer open, and as the united Corps of the Prince of Wirtemberg and General Platen began to want Proviſions, the latter marched towards Stettin, in Queſt of the Convoys which were held ready at that Place. In this March his Van, conſiſting of two Battalions, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Courbieres, was carried off, on the 20th of October, by 4000 Ruſſians, during a heavy Rain, which would not ſuffer their Muſkets to fire. General Platen being arrived at Stettin, was deſirous to conduct a Convoy to Colberg; but arriving

riving on the 22d at Golnow, he found there General Fermor, with a great Part of the Ruſſian Army, blocking up his Way. He was cannonaded by the Enemy, and maintained the Poſt of Golnow; but ſeeing the Impoſſibility of conducting his Convoy through the Enemy's Army, he carried it back to the Fort of Damm, near Stettin, and marched on the 26th to Stargard.

General Knobloch had been poſted with three Battalions at Treptow, which was to ſerve as a reſting Place for the Convoys; but General Platen being forced to return back, General Romanzof advanced with a large Force to Treptow, and General Knobloch was compelled, on the 25th, to ſurrender a Priſoner of War, after defending himſelf vigorouſly for five Days in an open Town, which hath ſcarce a Wall. The Enemy boaſted that they took there 4000 Men; but they own themſelves, that the Garriſon of Treptow conſiſted only of three Battalions, which cannot amount to more than 1800.

Theſe ſucceſſive Diſaſters were occaſioned by the Neceſſity there was for revictualling Colberg, coſt what it would; and, for that End, diſperſing the Troops in the Face of an Army of the Enemy, amounting to 50,000 Men; which could not be done but by a ſingular Piece of good Fortune.

About the End of October, the Prince of Wirtemberg was reduced to the greateſt Straits; nevertheleſs, the Capitulation which General Romanzof offered him, on the 1ſt of November, was rejected with Diſdain. At that Time a Veſſel paſſing by near the Mouth of the Harbour, the Prince ſent out ſome armed Sloops, who brought her in; her Lading proved luckily to be Rye; and as the Enemy's Fleets were obliged to quit thoſe Seas by the advanced Seaſon, a great many other Veſſels, with Proviſions, have been got ſafe into the Harbour.

Field Marſhal Count Butterlin, whoſe Head-Quarters were at that Time at the Village of Stargorth, near Colberg, quitted it on the 2d of November, aud marched with the main Body of his Army towards Schiefelbein, and General Fermor towards Noremberg and Tempelbourg, which is the Road to Poland.

Before their Departure, they ſent a Reinforcement to General Romanzof, who remains before Colberg: But as General Platen hath alſo received a good Reinforcement from Sileſia, with which he is returning to Colberg, there is room to hope that the Place will ſoon be diſengaged, and that all the formidable Efforts of the Ruſſians to get Poſſeſſion of it, will be rendered abortive for the third Time.

General Berg attacked General Platen, on the 2d, between Stargard and Piritz; but was repulſed with the Loſs of upwards of 500 Men, killed or wounded.

In Sileſia, all is quiet on the former Footing. General Laudohn is ſtill under the Cannon of Schweidnitz; and the King of Pruſſia is encamped at Strehlen, occupied in warding off the Blows which are preparing to be given him, both in Pomerania and in Saxony.

Dreſden, Nov. 11. Marſhal Daun hath ordered his Army to be ready to aſſemble in three Hours after the firing of three Pieces of Cannon. Mean while the Seaſon is become very unfavourable. By the heavy Rains, the Ground is ſo ſoft that the Troops are up to their Knees in Mud.

Paris, Nov. 21. The Duke d'Aiguillon, Commander in Chief in Britanny, arrived here the 14th; and the Public will have it that he is come to receive his Orders with reſpect to the Expedition againſt England.

Magdebourg, Nov. 21. Yeſterday arrived an Expreſs with Advice, that the Prince of Wirtemberg, after revictualling Colberg, and reinforcing the Garriſon, quitted his Intrenchments, and forcing his Way through a Part of the Ruſſian Army, arrived on the 16th at Greiffenberg, where he was joined by General Platen's Troops, and marched immediately to the Neighbourhood of Regenwalde, in order to annoy General Romanzof's Rear, and cut off his Subſiſtence, in order to compel him to raiſe the Siege.

Breſt, Nov. 4. It is no Secret that the Armaments in our Sea Ports are deſtined againſt Scotland. Our Deſign againſt Minorca was publiſhed three Months before the Fleet ſailed from Toulon, and did not ſucceed the worſe for being known.

Hamburgh, Nov. 24. The Campaign in Sileſia appears to be at an end. The Roads are ſo much ſpoilt by the Rain, that no Enterpriſe can be undertaken. Laudohn's Army, with which Gen. Czernichef with a Body of Ruſſians ſtill continues, will probably keep Poſſeſſion during the Winter of almoſt all Lower Sileſia. In Upper Sileſia the King of Pruſſia's Troops are poſted in ſuch an advantageous Manner, and the different Fortreſſes, Brieg, Neiſs, Coſel, Glogau, &c. are furniſhed with ſuch ſtrong Garriſons, that it will be impoſſible for the Auſtrians to ſucceed in any Enterpriſe againſt them.

Leipſick, Nov. 28. Marſhal Daun, who is already reinforced with 10,000 Men, expects, it is ſaid, another Reinforcement of 20,000, to enable him to make a ſecond Attempt on Prince Henry's advanced Poſts.

Hamburgh, Nov. 27. Letters from Sileſia adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia, in order to procure better Winter Quarters, will endeavour to diſlodge the Auſtrians from ſome of their Poſts: It is reported that he hath already made himſelf Maſter of Buntzelwitz.

Skirmiſhes between the two Armies in Saxony are frequent. An important Blow in that Country, before the Campaign ends, is ſtill expected. According to ſome Letters, Prince Henry hath a Deſign to re-take the important Poſt of Freyberg from the Auſtrians.

Paris, Nov. 27. We are informed that 2500 Seamen are arrived at Port Louis, to man the Carcaſſeer Sloops, built in that Port. Twenty-five Battalions hold themſelves ready to embark in the Neighbourhood of Port L'Orient.

Port L'Orient, Nov. 10. The Armaments at Port Louis, and other Places of Brittany, are deſtined for the recovery of Belleiſle.

LONDON.

Nov. 24. Letters from Gibraltar, by Yeſterday's Flanders Mail, dated the 22d Inſt. ſay, that the Spaniards are embarking 10,800 Men, deſigned for the Weſt-Indies.

The Maſters of ſeveral Merchant Ships in the River, that have taken in their Lading for different Ports in Spain, have received Orders from their reſpective Owners, not to ſail, until it is known what Turn Affairs will take.

A Patent is paſſed the Privy Seal, granting unto her Majeſty the ſum of 40,000 l. yearly, for the better Support of her Dignity.

Nov. 26. We hear an Anſwer from the Court of Spain is expected in a few Days, which will decide whether there is to be War or Peace between the two Nations.

Freſh Orders are given to Iſſue out Warrants for Twenty new Preſs-gangs.

The laſt Letters from Lubeck ſay, that the Maſter of a Veſſel arrived there from Colberg reported, that that City being entirely diſengaged towards the Sea ſince the Retreat of the combined Fleets of Ruſſia and Sweden, thirteen Veſſels were arrived with all Sorts of Proviſions and military Stores; ſo that the Place was in a good State of Defence, in caſe it ſhould be again blocked up by Sea. This Shipmaſter added, that Gen. Romanzof was alſo on the Point of drawing off his Troops, not only becauſe the Prince of Wirtemberg's Entrenchments were impregnable, but becauſe the Froſts were ſet in, which would not ſuffer the Troops to keep the Field, eſpecially for the Operations of a Siege.

Nov. 28. We hear that 9000 additional Land Forces will be employed the enſuing Year.

Letters from Cadiz, by the laſt Flanders Mail, adviſe, that the Court of Madrid had ordered the Men of War in the ſeveral Ports of Spain to be diſarmed; and a Ship arrived Yeſterday in the River, in 20 days from Seville, brings the ſame account.

It is impoſſible (ſays a Letter from Paris) to expreſs the Ardour with which the Artificers continue to Work, not only at Breſt, Rochfort, Toulon, and Dunkirk, but in all the Dock-Yards of the Kingdom, to put our Navy on a reſpectable Footing. The Meaſures that are taken for this Purpoſe, evidently prove that the Court is meditating ſome Blow of the laſt Importance. Some aſſert, that it ſtill propoſes to make a Deſcent in Scotland, or Ireland; but others maintain that the Recovery of Belleiſle is the Object which the Court hath in view. One Thing is certain, which is, that his Majeſty will have, next Year, a Fleet of Forty Ships of the Line at Sea.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, Nov. 3.

"The Declaration lately made on Behalf of this Court by Monſ. Wall, with a Spirit and Dignity becoming ſo great a Power, to the Engliſh Ambaſſador, is much admired here: 'His Catholic Majeſty (ſaid that great Miniſter) cannot but 'ſee with Aſtoniſhment that England, blinded and 'intoxicated with her Succeſſes, has refuſed the 'too Advantageous Terms of Peace offered her by 'the Court of France at the Cloſe of the late Negociation: His Majeſty would not conceal from 'the Earl of Briſtol, that if the Engliſh ſhould 'preſume to think of extending farther their Conqueſts in America, the Patience of his Catholic 'Majeſty would be wearied out, and he would interpoſe in a Manner ſuitable to the Family Engagements, and united Intereſts of the two Branches of the Houſe of Bourbon.' This may be depended on, and I ſuppoſe will be publiſhed in your Gazette. It has ſo far indiſpoſed the Engliſh Ambaſſador, as to occaſion his demanding his Recal. It is further certain, that this Court has not condeſcended to give any poſitive Anſwer to the humble Entreaties of your Miniſtry, deſiring to be told whether any Treaty has been concluded between Spain and France, and in that caſe a friendly Communication of the different Articles, oſtenſible and ſecret."

Dec. 3. A Spaniard at Cadiz writes to a Merchant here: "We are removing all our Ships of War, that now lie unmanned and unfit for Service in the Puntals to the Caraccas for Safety, as it is ſtrongly reported here, that an Engliſh Squadron will be ſent to the Bay of Cadiz, to demand Satisfaction for the ſeveral Inſults they charge us with, and in Particular that of the Antigallican; however, we are ready to receive them, as we have now ten Ships of the Line (all Engliſh built) ready manned and victualled for Sea, in the Bay, our Troops near our Coaſt, and our Forts and Garriſons in good Order."

Dec. 5. We hear that the Number of Britiſh Troops going to Germany will be 12,000.

Two Expreſſes arrived at Plymouth Dock on Saturday, upon which all the Ships in the Sound, &c. ready for Sea, were getting under Sail, in order, as is ſaid, to join Commodore Kepple at Belleiſle.

Letters from Sileſia adviſe that Gen. Laudohn, on Advice that the King of Pruſſia would make the utmoſt Efforts to recover Schweidnitz before the End of the Campaign, kept 6000 Men employed daily in repairing and augmenting the Fortifications of that City.

Dec. 8. By Letters brought in the Flanders Mail from Spain of the 5th paſt, we learn that a Squadron is fitting at Ferrol; and that on that Day two 70 Gun Ships and a Frigate ſailed from Ferrol for the South Seas.

We hear from Plymouth, that our naval Affairs are ſo hurried there, that Five Expreſſes were received in twelve Hours, and that every Ship is preparing to put to Sea on various Deſtinations. Seven Ships of the Line and two Frigates are in the outer Part of Breſt Road, in order, as is ſuppoſed, to join ſome Spaniſh Ships at Ferrol or Cadiz. On our Part, the Mars, Lion, Fame, and St. Florentine, are ſailed to join our Squadron, that the Ships may be ſpread to intercept the Enemy; as the Fate of that Fleet may determine Matters with reſpect to Spain.

Extract of a Letter from Cologn, December 1.

By a Letter from Barcelona, dated October 30, we have the following Advices.

"Spain is in ſuch a Ferment, as will ſoon riſe to a Storm. The People are not ignorant of the Malevolence of the Engliſh, who have miſſed carrying off the Flota, in ſpite of all their Schemes for that Purpoſe. The Spaniſh Navy is at preſent on a reſpectable Footing. Within theſe two Years nine Ships of War have been built at the Havanna, 4 of 84 Guns, and 5 of 64, and all of Cedar; 6 more are on the Stocks in that Country, namely four of 90 Guns, and two of 84; and the Artificers work on them with the greateſt Diligence. Eight have lately been begun at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthagena. It is aſſerted that 12 more, purchaſed in Sweden, are expected in our Ports. A Field Officer of the Train of Artillery has dropt in Converſation, that Cannon, Bombs, Balls, and many Barrels of Gunpowder, are loading in Secrecy at this Port, for St. Domingo. The Fact is certain; and moreover, three new Battalions are embarking at Cadiz, together with a great Number of Piquets of all the other Battalions, which on their Arrival in America will be regimented. It is farther aſſured, that new Levies are to be raiſed to the Amount of 30,000 Men; and that as ſoon as Advice is received that all the Convoys are ſafely arrived in America, Spain will declare herſelf. The Engliſh Merchants at this Place are in the greateſt Conſternation; they make no Doubt that the Storm is ready to break out. The Marquis de la Mina, Governor of this Province, hath received Orders to favour the French Trade on every Occaſion."

But notwithſtanding theſe Advices, a Miniſter who has reſided long at Madrid writes to his Friend, "It may poſſibly be, that Spain hath ſigned a Treaty with the Court of Verſailles; but I ſhall never believe that it is of ſuch a Nature as to make her take any Part in the preſent War againſt the Engliſh; you will ſee whether or not I am in the Right."

Dec. 10. They write from Spain, that the British Merchants having made an Application in Respect to the Security of their Effects, in Case of a Rupture between the two Crowns, were told, they had no Reason to be alarmed, either by immediate or remote Apprehensions, of any such Event. It is also said, that his Excellency the Earl of Bristol is so much better in Health, as to desist from the Applications he had made to return home.

It is said that the War in Germany will be carried on next Year with great Vigour. And greater naval Preparations are now making than at any Time this War.

His Majesty's Ship Edgar is arrived at Plymouth, from off Brest, and brings Advice, that the French Fleet, consisting of eight Sail of the Line, and six Frigates, was lying in Cameret Bay, near Brest, when she left our Fleet.

Commodore Buckle is cruizing before that Place, with nine Sail of the Line, and three Frigates.

Dec. 12. Some Letters from Barcelona, dated the 22d of November, from Merchants of Reputation, assure, that the Reports about a Spanish War are without Foundation, there being no more Preparations making, than usual in Time of the profoundest Peace, in the Province of Catalonia; and that the Spaniards of all Ranks there wish to preserve a good Harmony and Understanding with the English Nation.

Yesterday an Express arrived at the Admiralty, with an Account, that the Brest Squadron, consisting of eight Ships of the Line, and four Frigates, had got out of Brest, and were lying at Anchor in Conquet Road, under the Protection of their Fort, which is of 36 Guns, 42 Pounders, and that they were closely watched by ten Ships and two Frigates of our Squadron under the Command of Commodore Keppel. This Fort lies on the North Side of the Entrance into Brest Harbour, where are several other strong Forts thereabouts.

Notwithstanding all that has been said of the Mortality of the British Troops in Germany, we are assured there are now there full 14000 brave Men well, and fit for Service.

The Number of our Troops that have fallen in Battle in Germany, since the Commencement of the War, who have been carried off by Sickness, and what may be in the Hospitals, is altogether computed at 15000.

It is said a Sloop has been dispatched to the West-Indies Express, on Affairs of the greatest Importance.

The last Letters from Silesia advise, that the greatest Part of the Troops of both Armies had been put into Quarters of Cantonment, and that the King of Prussia was daily expected at Breslau; but Advices from Saxony still insinuate, that Marshal Daun is meditating some signal Blow; and that his Prussian Majesty will probably leave Silesia, to come and put himself at the Head of Prince Henry's Army.

The Betty, Anderson, from Virginia, is arrived at Clyde, after being taken the 7th ult. by a French Privateer, in Lat. 44. N. Long. 46. W. and ransomed for 1400 l.

The Adventure, Lang, from Maryland, for London, foundered the 4th of November, in Lat. 38: 17, Long. 56: 48. The Crew were all taken up by some of the Fleet.

The Happy Return, Manning, from Virginia to London, one of the Fleet, foundered at Sea.

There is an Express said to be arrived from Gibraltar, which brings, it is reported, disagreeable News; but we cannot learn the Contents.

It was much rumoured Yesterday at the West End of the Town, that an extraordinary Express arrived on Sunday from the Earl of Bristol.

An Embarkation of about 1000 Men it is said, will take Place very shortly, to reinforce the Garison of Belleisle.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 18.

On Thursday last Captain Phœnix arrived here from Antigua, by whom we learn, that the Governor of Martinico was summoned the Seventh of January, to surrender up that Island to his Britannic Majesty's Arms; but returned for Answer, that he would defend it to the last Extremity: That our Army landed the next Day, with very little Loss, and soon got Possession of the Forts Royal, St. Pierre, &c. And that the Enemy (supposed to be about 20,000, white and black, among them 2000 Regulars) had retired into the Country, carrying their Cannon with them.

By Captain Phœnix we have likewise the following most important Intelligence, viz. 'That a 'Packet had arrived at Antigua from England, 'which left Falmouth the 18th of December; and 'with her sailed a large Frigate, known by the 'Name of the New-York Frigate: That soon 'after they put to Sea, they met with a Gale of 'Wind, in which they both received some Damage, and were obliged to put back to repair it; 'the Packet into an English, the Frigate into a 'Spanish, Port: That while they staid at these 'Places, News was received of a grand Victory 'being obtained by the King of Prussia, and his 'Brother Prince Henry, over Marshal Daun's 'Army; when, it's said, he, Daun, narrowly 'escaped being made Prisoner: That there were 'killed, wounded, and taken of the Enemy, above 20,000 Men: That they lost 180 Pieces 'of Cannon, 300 Waggons, and all their Baggage: And that the Prussian Loss, was but 'trifling, compared with that of Daun's.'—This Account was brought to Antigua by the Frigate from Spain, as well as by the Packet from the English Port; Captain Phœnix read it in the English Papers; and General Thomas, and the Gentlemen of Antigua, had a public Rejoicing on the Occasion; so that we think there cannot be the least Doubt of the Truth of this most extraordinary Battle.——The Vessels from the Time of their second Sailing, till they arrived at Antigua had been out but Twenty odd Days.

Tho' Mr. PITT is not reinstated, yet we find he is still in great Character among the People, and has received the public Thanks of several Cities, &c. in Great-Britain and Ireland, for his great Services during his Administration.

A Letter from London, dated the Twelfth of December, says; "The War with Spain seems to blow over; but it is resolved in Parliament to carry it on with Vigour against France."

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 25.

This Day his Excellency our Governor issued his Proclamation, summoning the General Assembly to meet here on Monday the 15th Day of *March*.

By an Express from *Virginia* a few Days ago, we heard that the *Diana* Frigate, Capt. *Adams*, was to sail from *Hampton*, for *London*, on this Day, with what Ships should be ready to take the Benefit of his Convoy.

The *Chesterfield*, Capt. *Scaife*, arrived at *Hampton* on the 7th Instant; but no Ships for *Chesapeak* came with her.

By the same Express we are informed, That our Army landed on *Martinico* the 5th of *January*, but were obliged to re-imbark: The *Raisonable*, Capt. *Shouldam* (a 74 Gun Ship) venturing too near in to secure the Landing of the Forces, got on the Rocks, and is entirely lost, but every Thing on board her saved. A Bomb fell on the Deck of the *Dublin*, which kill'd about 20 of her Men. It is said the Fleet and Army were removed to another Place more eligible for Landing, than that where they first attempted.

The Sloop *Molly*, Capt. *Buckler*, arrived here on Saturday last, in 26 Days from *Barbados*: He was in Sight of *Martinico*, and saw our Fleet near in with the Shore, about 2 or 3 Leagues to Windward of *Port-Royal*.

On the 13th Instant, Died at *George-Town* in *Kent* County, Mr. WILLIAM RASIN, formerly one of the Representatives for that County.

On the 11th at Night, Died at his Plantation in *Cæcil* County, Mr. WILLIAM BORDLEY, formerly of this Town. Mr. *Bordley* went to Bed well, but was seiz'd suddenly with some violent Disorder, and died before Morning.

From the Papers received last Night by the Post, we have taken the following:

"ARRIVALS, From VIRGINIA and MARYLAND. The *Rogers*, Gawyth, at LIVERPOOL; "the *Friend*, Draper, and *Shannon*, Waldy, at "WHITEHAVEN.—*Nov.* 26. The *Mary*, Clark, "at FALMOUTH. 30. The *Neptune*, Eyre, and "*Friendship*, Shearer, at SPITHEAD; the *Assistance* "Man of War, and *Fauquier*, Hilton, at PORTSMOUTH; the *Bolling*, Porteous, and *Hawke*, "Watson, at DOVER; the *Suky*, Ovington, *Argo*, "Boyce, and *Sarah*, Dixon, at ——. *Dec.* 1. "The *Dolphin*, M'Dougall, *Sally*, Johnson, *Neptune*, Dawson, *Adventure*, Milburn, *Charming-Nancy*, Brash, *Polly*, Johnson, *Earl of Halifax*, "Moore, *Mary*, Mitchell, *Benevolence*, Hooper, "*Jenifer*, Chambers, *Ryant*, Hunter, and *Fanny*, "Lane, at DOVER; the *Betty*, Brereton, at LIVERPOOL. 2. The *York*, Walker, and *Anne*, "Spencer, at BRISTOL. 6. The *Peggy*, Wardel, "in the River; the *Sally*, Courtney, at WHITEHAVEN; the *Glory*, Kelly, at LIVERPOOL; "the *King of Prussia*, James, *Rialto*, Thomas, "*Alexander*, Neilson, and *Greyhound*, Robb, at "BRISTOL; the *Peggy*, Evers, at PLYMOUTH. "8. The *Postillion* Man of War, with 24 Ships."

"*Extract of a Letter from* Portsmouth, *Dec.* 8.

"Yesterday arrived here his Majesty's Ship the "*Postillion*, with the following Vessels under Convoy from *Virginia* and *Maryland*, *viz.* The "*Friendship*, Richardson; the *Resolution*, Biggs; "the *Diligence*, Holiday; the *Antelope*, Hastie; "the *Baltimore*, Hanson; the *Prospect*, Wilson; "the *Triton*, Hill; the *Capel*, Waring; the *Planter*, M'Taggart; the *Baltic Merchant*, Penny; "the *Neptune*, Stewart; the *Ruby*, Barry; the "*Princess Caroline*, Cole; the *Wolf*, White; the "*Resolution*, Gibson; the *Hazard*, Coxen; the "*Essex*, Curling; the *Eagle*, Curling, junior; "the *Bird*, ——; the *Two Sisters*, Bell; the "*Dragon*, Belt; the *Trotman*, Noel; the *Thornton*, Byne; the *Dove*, Sutfield; and the *Thornton*, Mirrie. Fourteen Sail of the above Fleet "are still missing."

By a private Letter from *Falmouth* we find, that the *Chippenham*, *Kilty*, (one of the Fleet) was arrived there, after being Taken and Ransomed. The *Constant*, *Baker*, was taken on her Passage. It was fear'd several others of the Fleet had met with the same Fate.

THESE are to give Notice to all Merchants and Masters of Ships Trading from Maryland *to* Great-Britain, *That his Majesty's Ship under my Command, will sail from* Hampton-Road *in* Virginia, *for* England, *the* 6*th of* June, *with all such Ships and Vessels as will be then ready to sail under her Convoy. Given under my Hand, on board of his Majesty's Ship the* Chesterfield, *the* 13*th of* February, 1762. JOHN SCAIFE.

ON Thursday the 22d of *April* next, will be Run for, on the Race-Ground in the City of *Annapolis*, the Best of Three Heats round the Poles, A PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, whose Value does not exceed Sixty Pounds Sterling. Every Horse, Mare, or Gelding, rising Four Years this Season, 14 Hands high, to carry Eight Stone, Five Year Olds Nine Stone, Six Year Olds Ten Stone, and Aged Eleven Stone, to give and take at the Rate of 7 *lbs.* for every Inch under or above 14 Hands. The Horses to be Entered with *Jonas Green* on the Tuesday preceding the Race, and to pay One Pistole Entrance, otherwise to pay Double Entrance at the Post. Subscribers to pay only Half Entrance. If any Person chuses to purchase the winning Horse, the Owner must sell him at Sixty Pounds Sterling; and in Case there should be more than One that chuse to purchase him at this Price, they must draw Lots for him.

And, on the Day following, will be Run for, on the same Ground and Terms (the winning Horse of the preceding Day only excluded) a PURSE of TWENTY PISTOLES. The Horses to be Entered on the Thursday before with Mr. *Green*, and to pay Twenty Shillings Entrance, or Ten Shillings if Subscribers.

The Hours of Starting on both Days to be betwixt Two and Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

All Disputes to be determined by Messrs. *Thomas Sprigg*, *Kensey Johns*, and *Jonas Green*, who are appointed Judges.

FOUND on Thursday last, in the Road between Mrs. *Dorsey*'s and the *Vineyard*, a Parcel, consisting of Linen and Lines. The Owner may have it by calling at the Printing Office, proving their Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, &c.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store at FREDERICK-TOWN, Cæcil *County, by Wholesale*,

A NEAT Assortment of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, suitable to this and the approaching Season, on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash, Tobacco, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit. EDWARD PRYCE WILMER.

RAN away from the Subscriber's Plantation, on the Fork of *Patuxent*, a very white Mulatto Man, named *Isaac Holloway*, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, he is much addicted to strong Drink, is a sly down Looking Fellow, and wears short curl'd dark brown Hair. Had on and took with him a light colour'd Broad-Cloth Coat, a Flower'd Waistcoat of Needle Work, a Country Kersey wove Jacket and Breeches, Yarn Stockings, Shoes with Hob Nails, two Osnabrig Shirts, one white Ditto, and sundry other Cloaths.

Whoever takes up the said Mulatto, and returns him to his Master on the North side of *Severn*, or secures him in any Goal, shall have Three Pounds if taken in the Province, or Four Pounds if taken out of it, paid by WILLIAM BISHOP.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Hier*, near *Upton*, on the Back of *Elk-Ridge*, Seven Head of Cattle, Three Cows, Three Steers, and a Heifer. They are mark'd with a Crop in both Ears, and two Slits in the Right. One of the Cows has a Bell on.

The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

JOHN STONER, living about 24 Miles from *Annapolis*, on the *Elk-Ridge* Road, intending to Remove to *Frederick* County, propoſes to ſell the Plantation where he now lives, by Public Vendue, on Monday the Firſt Day of *March* enſuing, at Ten o'Clock before Noon, on the Premiſſes.

He has to ſell, About 400 Acres of Land, on which there is, and may be ſoon clear'd, Meadow Ground enough to keep 100 Head of Cattle, 30 Acres of new Ground ſow'd with Wheat and Rye, a Dwelling-Houſe and Barn, Spring-Houſe, and very convenient Still-Houſe, with a Sixty Gallon Still, Three Pair of Working Oxen, Six Cows, a few Hogs, ſome Horſes, Mares, *&c.* Two Waggons, and ſome Plantation Utenſils.

Alſo, A Saw-Mill and a Griſt-Mill, about 5 Miles Diſtance, where *Jacob Stoner* now lives, on a good Stream of Water.

Annapolis, February 4th, 1762.

THE Subſcriber having declined Buſineſs, and intending to remove ſoon to his Diſtrict on *Patowmack*, deſires all Perſons indebted to him, to come and ſettle their reſpective Accounts, by Bond, Bill, or otherwiſe, with Mr. *George Clarke*, who is impowered to receive the ſame. The Accounts of thoſe Perſons who neglect complying with this reaſonable Requiſition, will be immediately put in Suit. DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

TO BE SOLD,

SOME few Pipes of choice old *Madeira* WINE, and good *Barbados* RUM by the Hogſhead.

GEORGE CLARKE.

IF *James Tipper*, Butcher, who came in to this Place about 13 or 14 Years ago, and ſerved his Time here with *Daniel Wells*, be Living, and will apply to the Printing-Office, he will hear of ſomething worth enquiring about. After he left *Annapolis*, he lived ſome Time near *Upper-Marlborough*, from whence he removed over to *Virginia*, and is ſuppos'd to live now not far from *Alexandria*.

Baltimore-Town, January 20, 1762.

JUST IMPORTED,

By BUCHANAN *and* HUGHES, *in the* Maryland-Packet, *Capt.* Ramſay, *from* LONDON, *and the* Betſy, *Capt.* Andrews, *from* BRISTOL,

A LARGE and neat Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, which will be Sold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Tobacco, merchantable Flour, Wheat, Hemp, *&c.* will be received as Pay, at Market Price.

They have alſo to diſpoſe of, a Quantity of Rum, Sugars, and Wines.

To be SOLD, or LET,

A GOOD new DWELLING-HOUSE, Kitchen, and Stable, in *Nottingham*, with or without 220 Acres of Land, adjoining thereto. Any Perſon that will take the ſame for a Term of Years, ſhall have what further Improvements made, that are neceſſary.

To be Sold at the Subſcriber's Store in Nottingham,

GOOD *Weſt-India* and *Philadelphia* RUM by the Hogſhead; alſo, *Madeira*, *Teneriffe*, and *Liſbon* WINES, by the Quarter Caſk.

COLMORE BEANES.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near the Mouth of the *Eaſtern-Branch* of *Patowmack*, a Mulatto Man, about 28 or 29 Years of Age, nigh 6 Feet high, calls himſelf *Billy Carroll*, and is a Carpenter by Trade. He had on and took with him, a Pair of Purple Leather Breeches, a light Cloth colour'd Coat, a Check Shirt, an Oſnabrigs Ditto, a Pair of black Worſted Stockings, a Pair of Yarn Ditto, a red Waiſtcoat, a Pair of Pumps, and a Pair of Shoes.

Whoever brings the ſaid Fellow to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Four Piſtoles Reward, if taken out of the County, or Two Piſtoles if within it, and reaſonable Charges. NOTLEY YOUNG.

BROKE out of *Talbot* County Goal on the 28th of *January* laſt, *Edmund Blades*, a tall ſlim Fellow, was born in *Queen-Anne's* County, near the Head of *Choptank*, he ſays he has been a Soldier two Years. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid *Blades* in any Goal in the Province, ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall have a Reward of Three Pounds, and reaſonable Charges, paid by WOOLMAN GIBSON, Sheriff.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he croſs'd the Mouth of *Choptank* River over to *Dorcheſter*.

CHARLES WILSON PEALE,
SADDLER,

At his Shop in CHURCH-STREET, *over againſt the Blackſmith's Shop, near Mr.* Gaſſaway's,

HEREBY gives Notice, That he has now ſet up in his Buſineſs of Saddle-making, Harneſs-making, Poſtering and Repairing Carriages, *&c.* having proper Materials for carrying it on: And will perform any and every Part thereof, in the beſt, neateſt, and cheapeſt Manner. And as he is a young Man, juſt ſetting out in Buſineſs, he hopes to have the Employ of his Friends, who may depend upon being well and faithfully ſerved, by

Their humble Servant,

CHARLES WILSON PEALE.

Baltimore County, *January* 4, 1762.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons who have taken, or ſubſcribed their Names for Lots of Ground, according to their Numbers, in a late Plan for a Town joining *Patapſco* River, in ſaid County, near *Baltimore-Town*, *Maryland*, on a Point known by the Name of *Fell's-Point*, That their Leaſes are now ready to be filled up, and that conſtant Attendance will be given, at the Houſe of the Subſcriber on ſaid Point, till the Twentieth Day of *April* next, in Order to execute ſuch Leaſes, and that all Perſons ſo ſubſcribing their Names for Lots, and refuſing or neglecting to take Leaſes for them till the 21ſt Day of *April* next, their Subſcription will be looked upon as void and of no effect, and the Lots ſo refuſed or neglected will be offered to others.

EDWARD FELL.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *Benjamin Mackall*, late of *Calvert* County, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment. And thoſe who have any Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and paid.

BENJAMIN MACKALL, Executor.

Annapolis, February 2, 1762.

ON Monday Night laſt, the Subſcriber's Mill-Houſe, at his Tan Yard, was broke open by ſome Perſon, and from thence was ſtolen Ten Sides of Upper Leather, unfiniſh'd; the Marks are as follow, one Side mark'd 6 and three Punch Holes in an angular Form, three Sides mark'd with marking Irons O, one Side mark'd IW, four Sides mark'd IM with a Croſs between at the Top, and one Side mark'd with a Punch D.

Whoever will diſcover the Thief, ſo that he be convicted thereof, and brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS Reward, paid by

THOMAS HYDE.

If ſuch Leather ſhould be offered to Sale, it is deſired that it may be ſtopt, and the Perſon ſhall be rewarded with the Value of the Leather.

Baltimore-Town, January 20, 1762.

WANTED, as an OVERSEER,

A MAN who underſtands Plantation Buſineſs. Such a one, who can be recommended for his Care and Induſtry, will meet with great Encouragement, by applying to THOMAS JONES.

TAKEN up floating and driving in the Ice in *Patapſco*, near the Mouth of the River, on the 21ſt of *January*, by *Sebaſtian Oley*, near *Stony-Creek* in *Anne-Arundel* County, a Schooner, about 12 or 15 Tons Burthen, had no Anchor out, but part of a Cable, had one Anchor on her Bow, ſhe is pretty well Rigg'd, has two Hatch Ways, and a Cabbin, and a Scuttle forward; ſhe has no Sail bent, and has ſome Earthen Ware in her Hold, and has two Topmaſts and a ſmall Fane on the Foretopmaſt Head. She is ſheath'd, and is not much hurt by the Ice.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Baltimore County, *Nov.* 25, 1761.

STOLEN from the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in the Fork of *Gunpowder* River, a Bright Bay Mare, well ſpread, 13 Hands high, 8 Years old, a Star in her Forehead, a natural Pacer, and branded thus X.

Alſo, a Dark Bay Horſe, a natural Pacer, 14 Hands high, with a white Spot over one of his Eyes, branded as the Mare.

Likewiſe, Two Saddles, one pretty good, high before, the other low before, with a Patch on the Pommel, new Stirrup Leathers, and a new Houſing to it. Whoever apprehends the Thief, ſhall be Rewarded with Forty Shillings, or ſecures the ſaid Horſe, Mare, and Saddles, with Eight Pounds, and for either the Horſe or Mare, with Four Pounds, paid by ABRAHAM WRIGHT.

To be FREIGHTED,

THE new Sloop CHARLOTTE, which will be well fitted for the Sea. She was Built for a very faſt Sailer, and will not carry ſo much as ſhe might have done if Built otherwiſe, but will carry near 3000 Buſhels of Grain. Enquire of Mr. *Samuel Chew* at *Herring-Bay*.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the Eighteenth of March *next, at the Houſe of* Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, *in* Frederick *County*,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the Eſtate of Mr. *James Wardrop*, deceaſed, all lying in *Frederick* County.

	Acres.
One Tract called *Hazard*, lying on *Little Conococheague*, containing - -	790
One Ditto called *Partnerſhip*, lying on the Weſt Side of *Manockaſy*, below the Upper Ford, - - - - - - -	280
Dear Bought, lying on a Draught of *Anti-Eatam*, near the Head of a Spring at *Thomas Anderſon's* old Place, - -	500
Green Spring, lying on the Eaſt Side of a Run about 50 Perches below the *Green Spring*, - - - - - - - -	210
Cool Spring, lying about a Mile from *John Burgeſs's*, and near the main Road that leads thro' *Frederick-Town*, - -	75
Nut Spring, lying about 8 Miles from *Frederick-Town*, on a Run call'd *Mill-Creek*, that runs into *Kittockton Creek*,	114
John's Delight, lying on a ſmall Run called *Curry's Branch*, at the Foot of *Shanendore Mountain*, near *Curry's Gap*,	104
Bloomſbury, lying Half a Mile from *John Burgeſs's* Houſe, - - - - - -	104
Piney Hill, lying about 8 Miles above the Mouth of *Conococheague*, on the Eaſt Side of *Lick Run*, near *Patowmack* River,	86
Brentford, lying near *John George Arnold's*, on the Weſt Side of the Road leading from *Conococheague* to *Frederick-Town*, - - - - - - - - - -	35
Oxford, lying near a Branch called *John Chryſtee's Spring Branch*, on the North Side of the main Road leading thro' *Frederick-Town*, by *Robert Evans's*,	54
Red Oak Level, joining to a Tract of Land called *Needwood*, formerly laid out for Col. *Thomas Creſap*, - - - - -	100

For Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to

JAMES DICK.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Tracts of Land adjoining, containing upwards of Twelve Hundred Acres, lying on *Elk-Ridge* about Eight Miles from *Patapſco* Landing. For Title and Terms apply to

FRANCIS HATFIELD.

WHEREAS the Act of Aſſembly of this Province, made and paſſed in 1733, *for emitting and making current Ninety Thouſand Pounds*, is near Expiring; The Commiſſioners of the Loan Office therefore think it their Duty, to inform all thoſe who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and diſcharge the ſame; otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs.

Signed per *Order*,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.